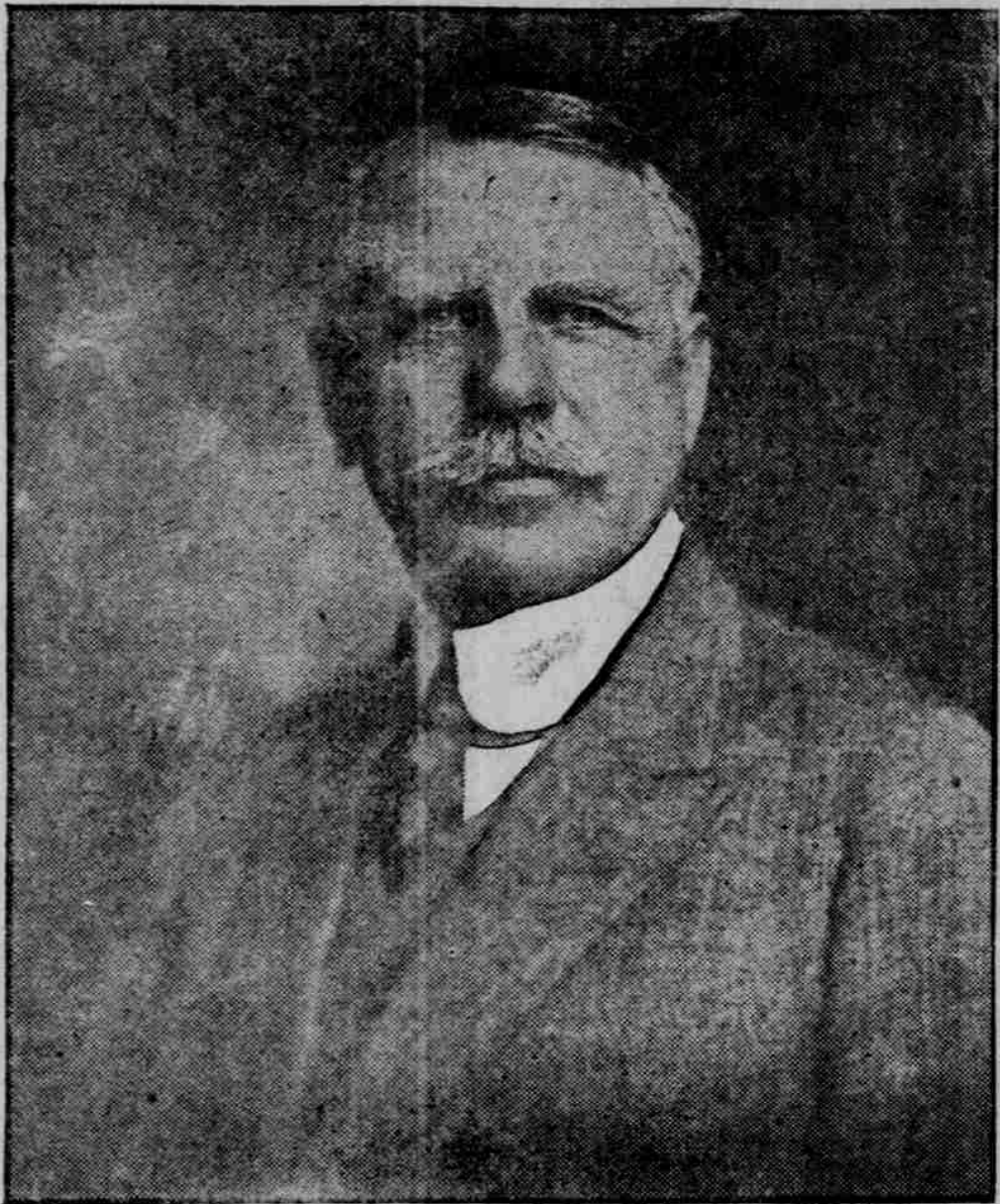


FOUNDER OF TOWN OF CHANDLER



DR. A. J. CHANDLER

Dr. A. J. Chandler is the founder of the town of Chandler, the owner of the beautiful San Marcos Hotel there, and for years has been prominent in the development of the Salt River Valley. Dr. Chandler in 1899, following the suggestion of a government agricultural representative, conducted what is said to have been the first experiment with Egyptian cotton in the valley. He planted five acres, but was forced to plow his crop under because he could not find pickers. The story of Dr. Chandler's experiment was written by him for the cotton edition.

OFFICE OF STATE SURVEYOR GEN. IS TO BE CLOSED

Plan to Centralize All Such Business in One Washington Office Is Impending Disaster Just Made Known

A thunderbolt out of a clear sky or a frost in the tropics would not have been more astonishing than the following telegram received yesterday at the office of the surveyor general from Representative Hayden:

"Washington, Feb. 13.

"Hon. Frank P. Trotter,

"Phoenix, Arizona.

"The legislative and executive appropriation bill, just reported, provides that the office of surveyors general of Arizona and other western states shall be discontinued after June 30 next. It is claimed that the overhead expenses will be reduced by the transfer of the clerical force to Washington. Please have interested parties wire me as to the effect of this legislation.

"CARL HAYDEN."

Many protests certain.

No doubt there will be an avalanche of letters and telegrams of protest forwarded to Mr. Hayden, for anyone who knows anything about the business of the office of the surveyor general and the service it performs, the information it dispenses, would regard such a transfer as a disaster to the west.

Besides having charge of the direction of surveys yet to be made, the office is the depository of all the field notes and plats of all the public land surveys upon which title to land is based; also the plats and field notes of all surveys of mineral claims.

There is not a day that inquiry is not made at the office for information regarding some old survey. These inquiries come by letter, by telephone and by telephone, and the information desired is essential. It is readily furnished, a fact made possible by the admirable system which has been established in the office.

Wou... Months.

The same information, perhaps, could be procured from the centralized office, but if at all, it would be months after the inquiry had been made.

There had been no intimation of such a proposed centralization, but after the first spasm of astonishment had passed it was remembered that some years ago a proposal had been made to merge the office with the geological survey.

Almost certainly there will be such a solidarity of protest from the west that this provision of the bill will be stricken out.

Suffrage Work Is Reported At Convention

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—"In some states even the women think ratification was easily won because they do not know the efforts put forth," said Mrs. Frank J. Shuler, corresponding secretary and chairman of campaign surveys, at the annual convention of the National American Woman Suffrage association, yesterday, in her report of the year's work.

There was a race between Illinois and Wisconsin for the first place on the ratification list," she said, "Wisconsin putting a special messenger on the train to insure its certificate being the first to reach the secretary of state and being further helped in holding first place by the technical error in the office of the United States secretary of state which forced Illinois to ratify a second time. Illinois at least is distinctive in being the only state to twice ratify the amendment."

How Women Worked

Mrs. Shuler told of the legislators who paid their own expenses to their special sessions; of New Hampshire, where the ratification committee was composed entirely of men; California, where the pen used was presented to the new League of Women Voters; Nebraska and Pennsylvania, where the presidents of the state suffrage organizations were asked to address the legislatures; Minnesota, which ratified in a half-hour; Oregon, where the special session was denied on the ground of cost until the women announced if necessary they would raise a fund of \$6,000 to pay the expense; Indiana, where a petition of 86,000 names and a two-thirds' pledge of the

legislature to consider no other matters were required to get the session.

Many Branches

The report included the Leslie Woman Suffrage commission, whose bureau of education—the world's largest propaganda bureau run by women—provides the national publicity department, the daily newspaper services, the weekly magazine called the Woman Citizen, and a data department; the National Suffrage Publishing company; the Women's Overseas hospitals, founded and maintained by the association, whose staff received French and English decorations; the League of Women Voters, which is launching forth on a big program of reform legislation, citizenship work, schools, books and outlines of study.

WHERE TO SLAUGHTER

(Marion, Ohio, Leader.)

A reader asks us: "Why slaughter the elephants in Africa when there is so much ivory in the Senate?"

HARD ON BLOUSES

(Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.)

The lady of the house had occasion to object to the number of blouses her maid servant sent to the wash.

"Why, Mary," she said, "my own daughter doesn't send six blouses a week to the laundry."

"Perhaps she don't," replied the servant with great indignation, "and perhaps she don't go walking with a coal man."

DISPIRITED

(Baltimore American.)

"These are gloomy times."

"No wonder, with everybody out of spirits."

STORY OF THE FIRST EXPERIMENT IS TOLD BY DR. A. J. CHANDLER

By Dr. A. J. Chandler

To know just how a new enterprise was started, particularly when it afterwards develops into a great industry, is always a matter of interest. Sometimes the entire matter is one of careful design, more often the element of chance enters in very largely. It was so in the introduction of long staple cotton as a growing crop into Arizona.

As I remember it, it was in 1899 when Mr. Coville of the U. S. department of forestry was talking to me of an attempt that had been made to grow Egyptian cotton in South Carolina without success. "I believe," said Mr. Coville, "that it would grow here. The climate of the Salt River valley ought to be ideal for it."

He was so enthusiastic over the matter that I told him if he would secure me some seed I would plant a patch and try it out. Later he had sent me from the department of agriculture at Washington enough Egyptian cotton seed to plant five acres, which I put in on my ranch northeast of Mesa that spring, 1899.

As I remember it I had the soil prepared and planted the seed, using about the same method that is in vogue here today. The rows were about three feet apart and the seed was put in with a corn drill.

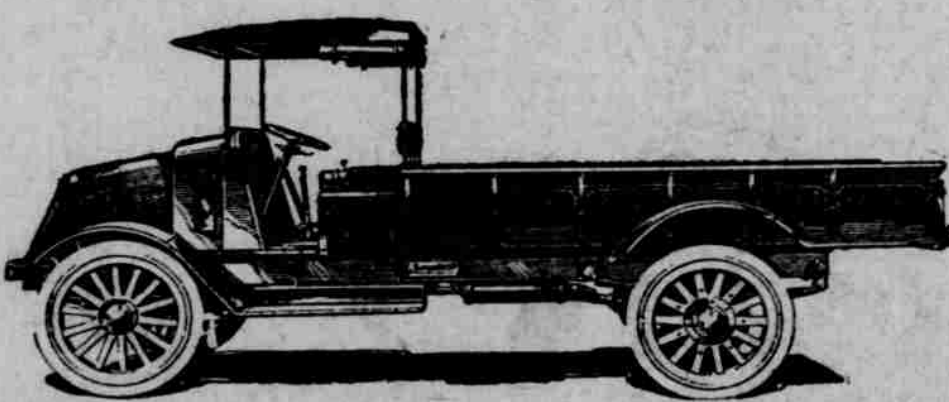
The cotton did all that was expected of it, making a strong growth and producing an abundance of bolls. Everything went beautifully until picking time, then my field began to assume some of the characteristics of a white elephant—I couldn't get any body to pick the stuff. I tried white men, Mexicans and Indians. Now, Mexicans grow cotton in Mexico, and the Indians on the Salt and Gila were growing cotton of a primitive kind when the Spanish friars came into the southwest in the 17th century, but they belonged to another age and generation than the men I got hold of. These fellows would look at the field, examine the cotton bolls, shake their heads and walk away.

Cotton in the south at that time was probably selling at a good price per pound and Salt River valley Egyptian cotton had yet its reputation to make. I plowed the crop under. As our medical friends say, "The operation was a success, but the patient—that patient at least—died."

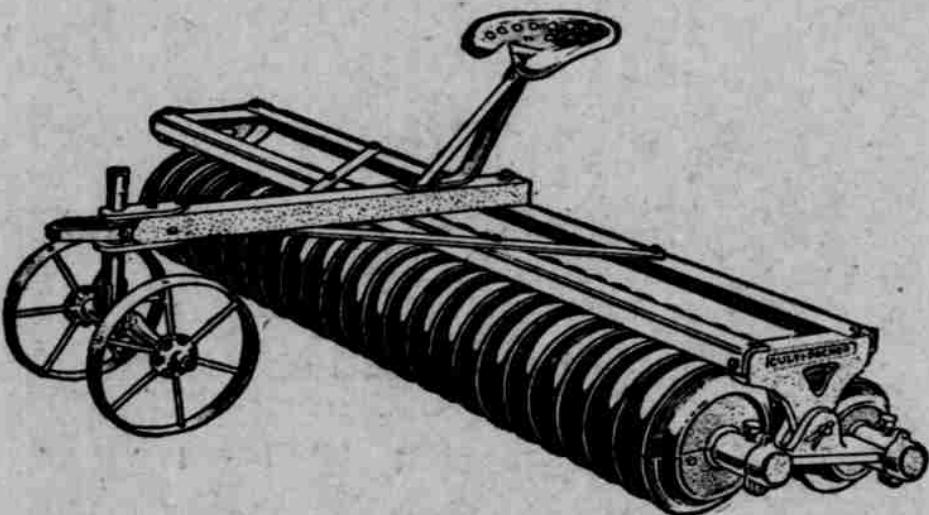
However, the labor was not lost, the U. S. department of agriculture now knew that long staple Egyptian cotton could be grown in the warm valleys of Arizona, and the next year or the year afterwards the federal bureau of plant industry established an experiment station at Yuma and planted small patches of most of the Egyptian varieties. It was from one of these varieties, the Mit affi, that in 1908 the variety known as the Yuma was developed, and at Sacaton, in 1910, the Fima variety was started from a single plant growing in a "Yuma" row.



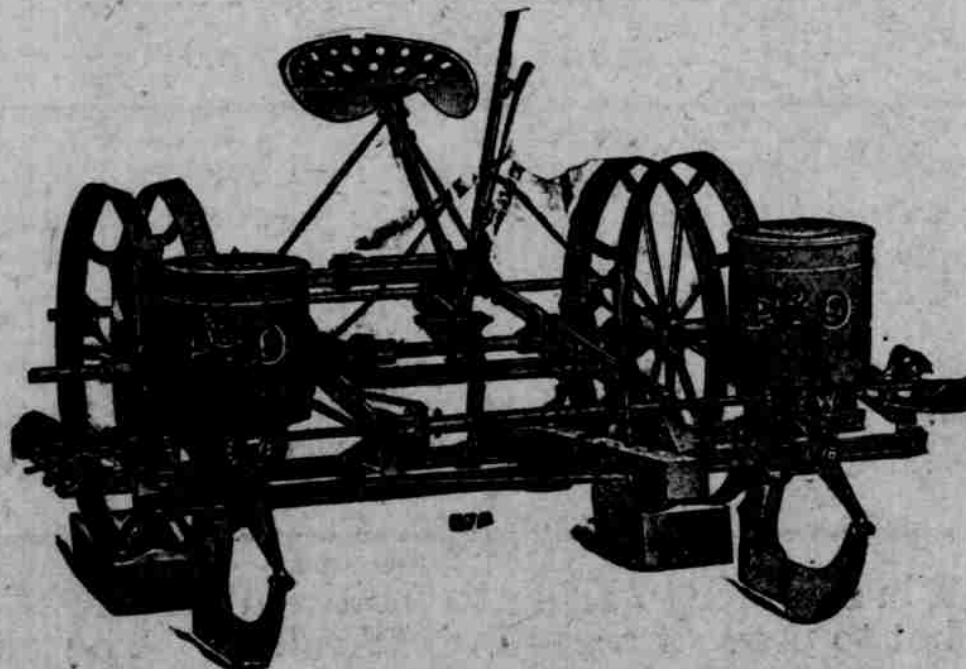
International Tractor



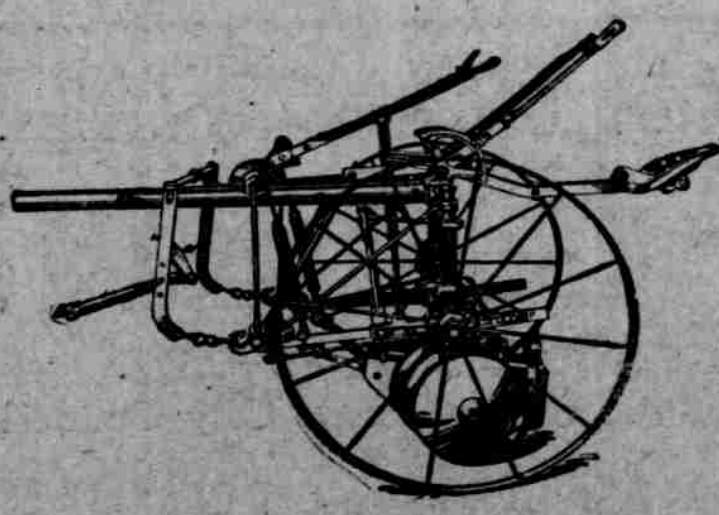
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